REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,249.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 6

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fortnight.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1872. 4	Leave Tuticorin	May 1872. 12
,, Ratnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingoria	5	,, Galle	14
,, Carwar	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	19
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	21
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopaulpore	23
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	24
,, Allepey	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

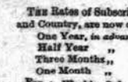
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th May 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1872. 10	Leave BUSSORAH	May 1872. 29
Arrive Kurrachee	13	Arrive Fao	29
,, Guadur	15	,, Bushire	31
,, Muscat	17	,, Linga	June 3
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	21	,, Muscat	6
,, Bushire	23	,, Guadur	8
,, Fao	25	Leave Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1872, at noon.

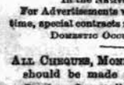
N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,913 Tons, 300 H.P.

(To leave on 10th May).

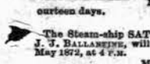


THIS well-known and favourite Steamer will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bomb y, 1st May 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 25th instant. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

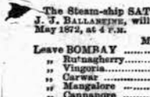
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.



THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

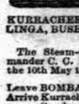
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

WALAMO .....About 20th May.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The next Steamers from Bombay will be the ARETUSA, 1,980 Tons, about 10TH MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH JUNE. These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER ARETUSA, SPHINX.

To	Cabin.		Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14- 6
To Suez	£20	.....	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passages include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

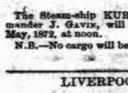
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 1st May 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 26th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Wines
Port Said	36	22	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half rate.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Stand-rooms & Information, Retour Pourtet, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Massoon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons, 3rd 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

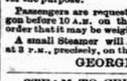
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massoon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massoon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Massoon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,737 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th MAY, at 3 P.M., from Massoon, the P. and O. Company's S. S. NUBIA, (2,695 tons and 400 H. P.) Captain A. B. FARQUHAR, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cobern, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 29th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class	Rs.	500
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,,	350
To Suez do.	1st ,,	,,	350
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,,	225
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt	1st ,,	,,	505
Do. do. do.	2nd ,,	,,	335
To Paris do.	1st ,,	,,	351
Do. do.	2nd ,,	,,	260

Exclusive of Wines.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

For P. & O. Steamer. Per Canal Steamer.

To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	,, 80	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	,, 50
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th February 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES :

FIRST CLASS	£45
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 3—Free	
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, a c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., Power.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

S.S. EUROPEAN.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The DEPARTURE of the s.s *EUROPEA* being unavoidably POSTPONED until the 4th May 1872, Passengers are requested to be on Board on that date by 10 A.M.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ANTIFER, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

Ed. BAUDRY & Co.,

Agents for ship Antifer.

Bombay, 1st May 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Books, Harmonium, &c., at the Top Floor of No. 7, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 4th inst., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the Household Furniture, &c., of G. B. Henderson, Esq., whose family has gone to Europe, comprising cut glass-ware, cut glass dessert service, plated spoons and forks, soup and sauce tureens, dishes, stands, bread, toast rack waiters, ice pitchers, table candlesticks, 1 white gold and blue bordered and 1 white gold and flower bordered dinner services, 1 white and gold stone China breakfast service and carved blackwood and French polished furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, circular, sofa, camp, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, rocking, reclining, arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, clothes presses, wardrobes, screens, whatnots, bookshelf, four-post bedstead with mattresses and pillows, complete, baby cots, sideboard, flower vases, Table ornaments, single and double light hanging argand lamps, carpet pictures, China matting, bath, dinner and cook-room furniture, books, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and Improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders

THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious, imitations under the same or similar names.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Gilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"SON ACCORD" WHARF, 226, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ADDRESS TO THE CHANCELLOR.

The ADDRESS to the Chancellor of the University, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir W. R. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD, M.A., D.C.L., P.C., G.C.S.I., which was voted at a Meeting of the Senate held on the 29th ultimo, WILL BE PRESENTED to His Excellency at Parell on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M.

Members of the Senate desirous of being present on the occasion are requested to meet the Syndicate, in Academic Costume, at Government House, Parell, on SATURDAY, at 4½ P.M.

By Order,

JAMES TAYLOR,

University Registrar.

Bombay, 2nd May 1872.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship GLANENSE, from Bordeaux, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunder.

Ed. BAUDRY & Co.,

Agents for Ship Glanense.

2nd May 1872.

EXTRA NOTICE.—The STUDENTS of the SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY SCHOOL of ART are requested to attend the School at 4-30 P.M. TO-DAY, to meet His Excellency the Governor.

G. W. TERRY,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO, for Cigarettes ; IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT Cash, Rs. 1-8 ; Credit, Rs. 1-12.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Argand and Argyle TABLE LAMPS ; with bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals ; a handsome selection just landed, at each Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles ; three light with lustres, at each Rs. 50, 54, 56, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps ; at each Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps ; at each Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 45, 48, 50 and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps ; at each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns, ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRAVELLING BAGS, Trunks, and Portmanteaux : of the best London manufacture.

Courier Bags ; Of Canvas, bound with leather, and of Calf or Morocco leathers ; with covered frames, double action locks, outside patch pockets, with Spring fastenings and strong Straps, Buckles, Swivels, and Rings ; at each Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

Ladies' Hand Bags, Of Morocco, lined with roan, and same finish as last ; at each Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 9, 10, 10-8 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Overland Hand Bags, *to open square ;* Of same materials and finish as last, at, each Rs. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, and 40.

Despatch & Dressing Bags ; Of Morocco or Russia, completely and handsomely fitted for Ladies or Gentlemen, at, each Rs. 80, 90, 100, 112, 120, 125, 135, 140, 170, 180, 193, and 200.

The Gladstone Bag, or Expanding Portmanteau, Of real Cowhide ; a most convenient and handsome companion for Travellers ; at, each Rs. 25, 28, 30, 34, 38, 36, and 40.

Bullock Trunks ; Money Bags ; Carpet Bags ; Overland Trunks ; Linen Bags ; Railway Trunks ; Pocket Books ; Purses and Travellers' Requisites, of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.

SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

IN view of the approaching hot season D. S. KEMP & Co. strongly recommend all with whom personal comfo ts an object, to use the above refreshing and stimulating HAIR DOUCHE. It invariably arrests the loss of Hair, and imparts a delicious and lasting feeling of coolness to the head.

Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for SINKING WELLS through SAND in any position and to any depth. This Machine is guaranteed to do double the work at half the cost of any Sand Pump. For periodically cleaning out old Wells, which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted to.

Price of each Machine, complete, Rs. 100 (One Hundred). Forwarded to the nearest Railway Station in direct communication with Lucknow.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,

Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily lated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

CIRCULAR.

WE beg to offer the following BONDS (guaranteed by their respective Government), payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they must even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest (Coupons attached), which will be cashed through the Undersigned.

Bonds.	Highes Prize about.	Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
Milan 10 francs. Drawings 16th March, 16th June, 16th September, 16th December	10,000	25
Freiburg 15 francs. Drawings 15th May and 15th November	15,000	40
Finnland 10 thaler. Drawings 1st May and 1st November	70,000	75
Town Milan 45 francs. Drawings January, April, October, and December	40,000	80
Brunswick 20 dollars. Drawings February, May, August, and November	120,000	100
Elec oral Hessian 40 dollars 4 Bond. Drawings June and December	50,000	100
Bonds bearing Interest.		
Madrid 100 francs 1882 3 per cent.	40,000	100
Turkish Railway 400 francs 1870 3 per cent.	240,000	160
Austrian 500 florins 1/5 Bond 1880 5 per cent	250,000	150

For further particulars apply to

VAS & Co.

No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, April 1872.

N.B.—Any other Government Bonds and Shares may be had through the above House.

☞ Agents Wanted in Principal Citiesand Towns.

TOWN HALL.

ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. Muir White's

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE INSTALLATION OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AS A G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

Admission.....ONE RUPEE.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY is prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers,

Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited) in Liquidation.—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to add the name of Mr. CHARLES DOUGLAS (Partner in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.,) to the list of Liquidators.

JAMES G. SMITH,

For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th April 1872.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per SHARE, or at the rate of 10 per cent. on Paid-up Capital, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS on and after the 6th proximo. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 29th instant, to WEDNESDAY the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

O. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872.

THIS is to NOTICE that a PARSEE under my employment at Rum Factory has ABSCONDED with CURRENCY NOTES to the amount of Rs. 4,940 in his possession—numbers of which are at foot. So in case any party or parties would make payment to any Note or Notes under the following Numbers will do so at his or their own risk and responsibility.

DINSHAW JIVANJI.

NUMBERS OF CURRENCY NOTES.

C 76 C 71 C 81	07421 87108	C 76 C 71 C 81	90537 35980	C 76 C 71 C 81	21218 09741	C 76 C 71 C 81	88193 37343	Rs. 1,000 each.
C 76 C 72 C 76 C 72 C 76 C 72	51556 57600 59208	C 72 C 70 C 72	9 10 11	C 76 C 73 C 76 C 73 C 76 C 73	12 53207 09013	C 76 C 73 C 76 C 73 C 76 C 73	61513 55997 61993	Rs. 500 each.
C 76 C 76 C 76 C 76 C 76 C 76	59202 52019 91637 42190 40632 98888	C 76 C 69 C 77 C 74 C 78 C 77	61684 52842 19 19830 18126 53314	C 76 C 76 C 76 C 66 C 77 C 77	43171 70087 17812 64336 53314 49742	K 76 C 76 C 76 C 76 C 76 C 77	05781 07171 84336 52388 76957 17812	Rs. 100 each. Rs. 10 each.
C 76	533'8	C 77	49742					

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Bullock Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawal Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have the pleasure to announce that they have PHOTOGRAPHS of H. E. LORD NORTHBROOK, on SALE, Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet size, plain and coloured.

Cartes, Rs. 1 per copy ; Cabinet, Rs. 2.

Double the above charges for Coloured Copies.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st May 1872.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA TESTIMONIAL will be HELD at SUNKERSETT HOUSE, Gowalia, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May next, at half-past four o'clock P.M., to determine the form the Testimonial should take.

The Accounts of the Fund will also be then laid before the Meeting.

VENAYEKROW JUGGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Colaba and Mazagon shares at increased rates. Bank of Bombay shares closed steady. Government Paper a shade lower. A sale of 650 shares of the National Bank took place at Rs. 110.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	760
10,000	500	125	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	235
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	250	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109-1-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	42-10-3	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co
8,000	150	all			Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.		Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.		Port Canning Land Company, Limited

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s		Albert Mills Co
600	1,250	all	50p.s		Alexandra Spinning
800	2,500	all	140*		Alliance Spinning
100	5,5 0	all	...		Bombay
900	1,000	all	20*		Bombay United
800	150	150	25*		Bunsee Mills
750	2,000	all	20 p.s		Dauranessy Spinning
750	2,000	all	200		Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s		Manockji Petit's
900	1,0 0	all	Nil.		Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	all	225*		Oriental
600	2,500	2,400	240p.s		Royal

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps		Akbar Cotton Press Co
200	2,500	1,100	75do.		Albert Co., Kurrachee
350	3,000	500	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co
150	12,000	11,000	200do.		Apollo Press Co
200	2, 00	all	215do.		Bombay Press Co
200	500	all	55½do.		Do New
100	1,500	...	...	White	Canvas Company
500	1,000	all	40	*	Colaba Press Co
300	2,000	all	200	ps	East India Press Co
150	2,500	all	100	ps	Fort Press C
200	2,0 0	1,800	30	ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co
200	1,000	all	200	ps	Frances Press Co
200	4,000	2,000	150	ps	Hydraulic Press Co
250	5,000	1,467	75	ps	Imperial Press Co
20	5,000	2,000	160	ps	Kurrachee Press Co
200	1,000	300	60	ps	Mofussil Press & Co
100	2,500	all	200	ps	Prince of Wales Press
150	2,000	all	Nil.		Timuvelly Press Co
225	1,000	1,000	250		Victoria Press, Madras
350	1,0 0	1,000	...		Broach Cottbn Co

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company
500	2,0.0	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics Bldgs Co
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Preacher & Co
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.			
500	25	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
95	19½	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d to 1s. 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 ½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	227

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-0-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	193
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-10-0
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13 6
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-0
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent of 1872	105
Four per cent	102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (₹1. 99 6) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND MAY.

London ..	Cotton		No ship.
	Cases		
	Seconds		
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 19s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 19s. 0d.	
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.	
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3	
Liverpool via the Cape		£1 17s 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
Calcutta	Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Western Belle	Smith	Liverpool, Nov. 14.
	Sidney	Bicker	Calcutta, March 17.
	Glenmark	Gwernion	Bordeaux, Dec. 26.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Tirrell	Morgan	Rangoon.
	Rimavo (s)	Giurcovich	London.
	General Havelock (s)	Teesdale	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nachimoff, to Odessa, &c.
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.
Ship Dexford, to Liverpool.
Ship Shah Jehan, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Brig Sree Sehrawswami, to Chittagong.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVALS.
29 Milroy

Bellona (s), 55 bales cotton, Pestonjee Manockjee; 273 bales wool, Lyon & Co.; 36 bales coir yarn, and 52 bales coir fibres, Soonderdass Mooljee; 82 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pittamber & Co.; 30 bags linseed, Jaitha Treeom; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.

Pekin (s), 30 bales cotton, Morarjee Govindjee; 45 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s), 33 cases cardamoms, B. L. S. N. Co.; 23 cases bloodstones, Jamsetjee Cursetjee & Co.; 2 cases tortoiseshell, Sunkoor Futtaybhoy &Co.; 61 boxes aloe soctra, Hassonbhoy Goolamhussen &Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Marmion, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arethusa (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Vikart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arethusa (s), 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales cotton J. Sigg & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin (s), 44 bales cotton, Heerachund Cupoorchund; 100 bales cotton, H. Romanjee, Touche & Co.; 51 bales cotton, C. N. Gomes & Co.; 44 bales cotton, Rowchund Amoolnck.

Macedon, 92 bags coffee, S. S. Narrelwala.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 162 cases dry ginger, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 17 bales cotton, Abdoola Jugon; 35 bales white twist, Framjee Eduljee; 22 bales cotton, Ebramjee Noordin; 135 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 1 chest M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 25 bales white twist, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 125 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 21 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 15 chests M. opium, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

Grey Goods.—The market closes steady, with prices of some descriptions having an upward tendency, since the date of our last report there has been no change in the nature of the business doing, 8¼ lbs. being the chief description in request, in which a very large business has been effected during the past fortnight with prices having advanced about 1 to 2 annas per piece from the lowest point. The holders, notwithstanding the heavy fall in Exchange have shown no disposition to decline the offers made to them for the description, and have thus made a large reduction in their heavy stock.

The following sales are repo ted to have been made by European firms on the 2nd instant :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
1,150 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 7 6
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6 lbs.	4 7 0
700	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 12 6
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 13 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6½ lbs.	4 9 0
1 500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	5 10 0
250	,, ,, ,, (common)	40 ,,	39 ,, 8¼ lbs.	5 9 0
820	,, ,, ,,	44 ,,	39 ,, 4¼ lbs.	3 6 6
350	,, White ,,	36 ,,	40 ,,	6 2 0
1,2 0	,, ,, Jacconets	40 ,,	20 ,,	2 3 0
600	pairs ,, Dhotees	45 ,,	9 ,,	1 9 0
600	,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	10 ,,	1 11 9
1,000	pieces Blue orange & White	7 ,,	8 ,,	4 5 0
2,000	,, T. Red Mulls	40 ,,	20 ,,	3 4 0
200	,, ,, ,, Fents	42 ,,	20 ,,	3 4 0

COTTON.

25 candies	New Barsey, ready	...	Rs. 272
300 ,,	,, M. G. Broach without sel.	... ,,	265
50 ,,	Dhollera, ready	... ,,	267-08
125 ,,	Hinguughaut, ready	... ,,	298
100 ,,	Dholleras, ,,	... ,,	267-68
75 ,,	Do. ,,	... ,,	268
100 ,,	Do. ,,	... ,,	268
250 ,,	Do. 15 days	... ,,	267-68
200 ,,	Compts, ready	... ,,	247

YARNS.

20 bales	Mull Twist,	No. 40	... As.	12½ per lb.
15 ,,	Water ,,	No. 50	... ,,	12½ ,,
45 ,,	Mock ,,	No. 20 arrive	... ,,	11½-12.,
2 ,,	T. Red ,,	No. 30-40	... ,,	28½ ,,
9 ,,	,, ,,	No. 40	... ,,	25 ,,
5 ,,	Water Twist,	No. 40	... ,,	14½ ,,
11 ,,	T. Red ,,	No. 40	... ,,	22½ ,,
16 ,,	,, ,,	No. 40	... ,,	25½ ,,

METALS.

4,5 0 cwts Japan Copper ... ...Rs. 43½ per cwts.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Smee, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Fawkes, Captain, 89th Regiment, on duty, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 2.

O'Connell, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Civil Service having obtained certificates of high proficiency in Bengali and Sanskrit respectively, have been presented with the authorized donations specified opposite their names :—

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Asst. Mag. and Collr. 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 1,000.
Mr. R. C. Dutt, Asst. Mag. and Collr. 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 2,000.
Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Asst. Commr. of the 1st class in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Dy. Commr. of the 6th class, during the absence on furlough of Capt. A. Bloomfield, or until further orders.

Lt. W. Stainforth, of the Mad. Genl. List, Inf., to officiate as an Asst. Commr. of the 3rd grade in British Burmah.

Mr. Knighthey Grey Burne, Asst. Supt. of Police in Bengal, to be a Supernumerary Asst. Commr. in British Burmah.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Central Provinces Commission :—

Lt.-Col. H. F. Waddington, Dy. Commr, 2nd class, to officiate as Dy. Commr, 1st class, vice Major J. C. Wood, on furlough.

Major W. B. Thomson, Dy. Commr, 3rd class, to officiate as Dy. Commr, 2nd class, vice Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr. H. Read, Dy. Commr, 4th class, to officiate as Dy. Commr, 3rd class, vice Major Thomson.

Mr. J. C. Ferrers, Offg. Asst. Supt. of Police in the Province of British Burmah, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 24th March 1872.

Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, Dist Supt., 3rd class, Berar Police, to be Dist. Supt., 2nd class, on Rs. 700 per mensem.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr. H. S. Nicholet's, Dist. Supt., 3rd class, to be Asst. Commr. in the Berar Commission, Mr. J. Cotgrave, Asst. Supt., 1st class, to be Dist. Sup., 3rd class, on Rs. 600.

Capt. E. J. Gunthorpe, Offg. Asst. Supt., to be Asst. Supt., on Rs. 400.

Mr. H. A. Heath, to officiate as Asst. Supt. of Police, vice Capt. Gunthorpe.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Under the provisions of Sec. 6, Act XVII. of 1863, the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to nominate Col. H. Hyde, R. E., to be one of the Trustees of the Indian Museum in the room of Dr. J. Fayrer, resigned.

Col. James Eardly Gastrell, Dy. Surveyor Genl. and Supt. of Revenue-Surveys, Upper Circle, having returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties on the 4th March 1872, the undermentioned officers reverted to their permanent appointments on that date :—

Major John Macdonald, S. C., Off. Dyg. Surveyor Genl. to Dy. Supt. 1st grade, 4th Military Works Circle.

Major Adrian Dennys Vanrenen, Dy. Supt., from 1st to 2nd grade.

Capt. Fitzherbert Coddington, Dy. Supt., from 2nd to 3rd grade.

Capt. William Henry Wilkins, from Dy. Supt., 3rd grade, to Asst. Supt., 1st grade.

Capt. Henry Stephen Hutchinson, Asst. Supt., from 1st to 2nd grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Edward Poppe to act as Consul for the German Empire at Madras during Mr. F. M Cartwright's absence.

The services of Capt. F. G. E. Warren, R. A., lately in attendance on Genl. Bubber Sing Bahadoor of Nepaul, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., with effect from the 16th April 1872.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to confer upon Mundoth Sing, of Injhira, the title of "Raja Bahadoor," as a personal distinction, in recognition of the meritorious services performed by him during the mutiny of 1857-58.

The services of Surg.-T. Oleviane, in medical charge of the Bhopal Batn. and Political Agency, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

Capt. A. H. E. Campbell, Comdt., Resident's Escort, and Offg. Mily. Secy. to the Resident at Hyderabad, having been granted two years' furlough to Europe by the Madras Govt., is granted fifteen days' preparatory leave from the 10th of April 1872, to enable him to proceed to the port of embarkation.

Lt. F. H. Maitland, Boundary Settlement Offr. at Bhopal, received charge of the office of Capt. Maj., Norgate, and Asst. Political Agent in Bundelkund, from Capt. E. Temple, on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

Capt. Temple availed himself on the 5th idem of the preparatory leave granted him in Not fication No. 584, dated 22nd March 1872.

Lt. R. G. E. Dalrymple, Mad. S. C., Acting Comdt., Resident's Escort, Travancore and Cochin, and Asst. to the Resident, will officiate as Boundary Settlement Officer and Asst. to the Political Agent Bhopal, with effect from the 12 h inst., vice Lt. Maitland.

Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone received charge of the office of Resident at Nepaul from Dr D. Wright, Residency Surg., on the forenoon of the 19th inst.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Biss received charge of the office of Depy. Acct. Genl., Bengal, from Mr. W. Clark on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

Mr. F. J. Oliphant, Asst. to Acct. Genl., Bombay, has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr.-Genl. of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

STUD DEPARTMENT.

Vet. Surg. W. A. Russell, E. Bat., A. Brigade, R. H. A., to officiate in veterinary charge of the Poonah Stud Depot during the absence on furlough to Europe of Vet. Surg. J. S. Woods, or until further orders.

The services of Capt. G. E. L. S. Sanford, of the Royal Engrs., are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D.

The following Orders issued by the Govt. of Bombay are confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe (medical certificate) to the undermentioned officer :—

Lt.-Col. Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton, of the Ben. S. C., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the undermentioned officer :—

Capt. Montagu Mitchell Procter, of the Ben. S. C., Dist. Supt. of Police, Oudh, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officer :—

Lieut. Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard, of the Ben. S. C., Qr. Master Asst. (Punjab) Regt of N. I., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Warrant officer :—

Sub-Condr. G. Richard, 3rd grade Sub-Engr., Local Works, P. W. D. Oudh, for two years, under the provisions of G. O. O. No. 327 of 1869.

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the undermentioned officers :—

Surg. J. Jan downer Collison, of the Medl. Dept., for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt.-Col. Henry Ramsay Waugh on, of the Ben. S.C., Dy. Asst. Commy Genl., 2nd class, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surg. Rivers Mantell, M.B., of the Medl. Dept., in medical charge, 9th Ben. Cav., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt. Edwin Colnett Corbyn, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Commr., 2nd class, Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) John Williams Sanders, of Infy., Comdt., 3rd Gourkha (The Kemaoon) Regt., for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the P. W. D., with effect from the 21st Feb. 1872, consequent on the retirement of Dy Commsy E. J. Gilles, retired :—

To be Dy. Commsy.—Hony. Lt. and Asst. Commsy. D. Oliver.

Asst. Engr., 1st grade, 4th Military Works Circle.

To be Asst. Commsy.—Hony. Lts. and Dy. Asst. Commsy M. Cunningham, Asst. Engr, 2nd grade, Bengal.

To be Dy. Asst. Commsy.—Condr. W. H. Manners, Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, Bengal.

To be Condr.—Sub-Condr. W. Wilson, Supervisor, 1st grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch.

To be Sub-Condr.—Sergt. M. Johnstone, Sub-Engr., 3rd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Ens. (now Lt.) Ernie Edmund Money, of the 12th Foot, 2nd Sqdn. 11th Ben. Cav. (Lancers), 9th April 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) E. E. Money, of the 12th Foot, 2nd Squad. 8th. 11th Ben. Cav. (Lancers), admitted to the Ben. S.C. in G. G. O. No. 417 of this date, will rank as Lt. in that Corps, under the operation of para. 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 5th April 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the undermentioned officer :—

Surg. Edward Taylor, of the Medl. Dept, in medical charge, 22nd (Punjab) Regt. of N. Infy. for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following extract, Sec. 6, Clause 93, of the Royal Warrant dated 27th Dec. 1870, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information :—

Soldiers confined in lunatic asylums, or while under restraint as lunatics in hospital, or on board-ship shall not reckon the period of such confinement towards good conduct pay.

Capt. Eric Stanhope Fox, of the Ben. S. C., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer of the Mad Dept., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surg. Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 28th June 1861, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Surg. Richard Henry Perkins, 20th April 1872.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Dept. No. 708 G., dated 22nd April 1872, the services of Surg. F. Odevaine, of the Med. Dept., in medical charge of the Bhopal Bat. and Political Agency, are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Brigr.-Genl. C. H. Brownlow, C. B., A.-de-C. to the Queen, temporarily employed on the Brigade Staff, is brought permanently on the Est. list, in succession to Brigr. Genl. E. Kaye, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major Genl.

H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Commissariat Dept.—Lt. R. Bazett, of the R. A., to officiate as 3-d class Commsy. of Ordnance during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. J. F. Eyre, or until further orders.

Capt. J. C. Stewart, of the Ben. S. C., 3rd Squad. 4th Punjaa Cav., Punjab Frontier Force, is allowed an extension of furlough for one day, viz., the 16th Feb. 1872, the date on which he reported his return from furlough on private affairs to Europe without prejudice to his appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Colquhoun is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr. of the 2nd grade on probation and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Messrs. W. Wiseman and P. P. Dease, Asst. Engrs., 2nd and 3rd grades, respectively, at acked to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 20th Nov. 1871.

Mr. J. Begnon is appointed to the P. W. D., temporarily, as a Sub-Engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. A. Valentine, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P. W. D.

Major R. J. C. Price, Madl. S. C., Controller, P. W. Accts., 2nd class, 2nd grade, is reduced to the rank of Controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade.

Mr. W. A. Billings, Offg. Controller, P. W. Accts., Oudh, will rejoin his app in ment of Dy. Controller, Ben., on being relieved by at jo Pri-r

Mr. G. C. Charles, Asst. Supt. of the 1st grade, an i officiating as a supt. of the 3rd grade, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, under sec. 7 (a), and subsidiary leave for twenty days, under secs. 15 (a) and 17 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under instructions from the Govt. of India, the Genl. Depot Poona, will be abolished from the 1st of May next, and the details hereto attached received at the depot will for the future be sent to Deolalee, with the exception of such weekly invalids as H. E. the C.-in-C. may deem it advisable to send to Colaba sanitarium, in order to give invalids the benefit of sea-voyage.

The disposal of any men who may be at the depot on the 1st May will be carried out under the orders of H. E. the C.-in-C.

With reference to G. O. No. 316, dated 19th April 1872, the Officers therein named having obtained medical certificates, are entitled to any passage allowance claimable from the Govt. or the Military Fund.

In the same G. O. for "Capt. A. P. Curric," read "Lt. and Bt Capt. A. P. Currie."

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Sub-Condr. A. McDonald, of the Ben. Ordnance Commt. Dept.

Major J. E. B. Farsons, Ben. S.C., Dy. Commr., Punjab, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt. Edward Vincent Stace of the R. A., Supernumerary Asst. Supt. Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, 16th Nov. 1870.

Ens. (now Lt.) Augustus Samuel William Connor to have the rank of Lt. from the 31st August 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Capt. W. E. Simpson, Genl. Staff, Bom. Inf. is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

This officer having obtained a medical certificate is entitled to any passage allowance claimable under the M ly. Fund Rules.

Lt.-Col. G. A. Harrison, Mad. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Capt. William Gordon Trevor, Bom. S. C., 31st Aug. 1866, having completed twelve years' service to be Capt. by Bt., from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lt. Fredrick Babington Peile, of the 108th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 24th N. I., 10th April 1871.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Ens. (now Lt.) Clement John Dickson, of the 1st Batn. 2nd Foot, 2nd Wing Subn. 1st (Grenadiers) N. I., 1st April 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) Clement John Dickson to have the rank of Lt. from the 1st March 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Ens. (now Lt.) Henry Pottinger Young of the 49th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 20th Regt. N. I., 22nd March 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) Henry Pottinger Young to have the rank of Lt. from the 22nd March 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Mr. G. Waddington, First Asst. Collr of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Commr. under the Income Tax Act.

Rao Saheb Narayan Balcrushna, second class third grade Sub. Judge of Julgaum, in the Khandeish Dist., to be second class third grade Sub. Judge of Sirpoor.

Rao Saheb Govind Jagannath, second class second grade Sub. Judge of Sirpoor, in the Khandeish Dist., to be second class second grade Sub. Judge of Julgaum.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Narayan Joshi, second class third grade Sub. Judge of Tanna, to be second class third grade Sub. Judge of Moorbad in the Thana District.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Bhagwat, second class third grade Sub. Judge of Pimpulgaum, to be second class third grade Sub. Judge of Tengoda in the Thana District.

Rao Saheb Wasan Jamal Bakhsh, second class third grade Sub. Judge of Moorbap, to be second class third class Sub Judge of Pimpulgaum in the Thana District.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Parashram, second class third grade Sub. Judge of Erandol, in the Khandeish Dists., is allowed leave on private affairs for six months, under Sec. 6 of Supplement F., of the Civil Leave Code.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Bolton, first class Dy. Colr. in Sind, is allowed a furlough for eighteen months, under Sec. 7, Chap. 3 of the Covenanted Civil Leave Code.

Lt.-Col. E. L. Taverner, Settlement Officer, Left Bank Districts, Sind, is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days from the 22nd proximo.

Mr. J. B. Adams, Probationary Asst. supt., Poona and Nassick Survey, having passed the prescribed Deptl. Examination, is promoted to the grade of Asst. Supt, with effect from the 12th Oct. 187

The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft on being relieved of his duties as Chief Secy. to Govt. by the return of the Hon. F. S. Chapman, to act as Collr. of Bombay and supt. of Stamps and Stationery.

Mr. W. Ramsay to act as Collr. of Bombay and Supt. of Stamps and Stationery from the date of Mr Arbuthnot's departure, until relieved by the Hon. Mr Ravenscroft.

Mr. G W. Anderson to act as First Asst. Collr. and Mag. of Surat, during the absence of Mr. Ramsay.

Mr. W. K. Pratt to act as Collr. and Mag. of Ahmedabad, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. Bradaile.

Mr. E. D. Sharkey to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Colaba.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. T. Williamson, and Mr. F. S. W. Fitz Gerald, Supernumerary Assistant Supt. Revenue Survey, have passed the prescribed exami ation in Marathi.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Gould on, M. B., in medical charge Poona Horse, performed the duties of Supt of Vaccination, Central Circle, in addition to his own, from the 5th Jan. to the 22nd March 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. G. Corke pe formed the duties of Emigration Agent for the Mauritius Govt, from 26th Dec. 1871 to 29th Feb 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Mily Dept Notification No. 328, Lt. A. E. O. Cotton, R. E., is appointed an Asst Engr. second grade.

Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Asst Engr. first grade, received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr. Lower and Central Sind, from Mr. Ramchandra Govind Oka, on the forenoon of the 16th April 1872.

Capt. J. W. White, R.E., Dy. Consulting Engr. for Railways, having returned from furlough, is appointed to act as Supt. Engr., third grade, and Senior Dy. Consulting Engr., from the 27th April, vice Lt.-Col. Hancock, R.E., Ag. Consulting Engr. for Railways, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. F. B. S. Wyllie, C.S., and H. E. M. James, C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Educational Inspr. in Sind in the forenoon of the 15th ult.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* which will be published on Monday will contain descriptions of the inauguration of the Queen's statue by Lord Northbrook, the dinners to the sailors of the Flying Squadron and to the officers in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, and the dinner to His Excellency the Governor by the Byculla Club, with full reports of all the speeches and all the other news of the week. Those wishing copies of the Summary would oblige by informing the Manager of the *Gazette* what number they will require.

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM AND THE UNVEILING OF THE ALBERT STATUE.

YESTERDAY evening these important ceremonies were performed by H. E. the Governor before a brilliant assembly of ladies and gentlemen. Sir Albert Sassoon asked the Governor to unveil the statue, and briefly mentioned the circumstances which attended its presentation to Bombay by his father, the late well-known David Sassoon. His Excellency made a speech in reply, in which he dwelt upon the public and private virtues of Her Majesty and Prince Albert. The statue was then unveiled amid great cheering, and thereafter the visitors inspected it from various points in the hall. They next went over the building, and surprise was generally expressed at the grandiose of its interior, which is one mass of gold and bright disorganised colouring. The edifice, however, is a very handsome one. Pressure on our space makes us withhold our full report till to-morrow. We may mention that Sir Philip Wodehouse accompanied Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on the dais.

DEATH OF THE ENGLISH MINISTER AT TEHERAN.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Bombay of the death, two or three days ago, at Teheran, of Mr. Alison, C.B., English Minister at the Court Persia.

THE FAREWELL DINNER TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

ON Wednesday evening the gentlemen of the Byculla Club entertained Sir Seymour Fitzgerald at their guest on the occasion of his resigning the reins of Government in this Presidency. The assembly comprised the principal citizens of Bombay. It would be superfluous to say of the Byculla Club that the dinner was elegant and sumptuous. The post-prandial speeches were remarkable for their variety and the equality of their excellence; the Governor's valedictory address was especially noteworthy for its polish and eloquence. Sir Michael Westropp occupied the chair. The guest of the evening sat upon his right; and on the right of the Governor were the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Tucker, Admiral Cumming, Sir Charles Sargent, General Merewether. On the left of the Chairman were H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Admiral Seymour, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, and Bishop Meurin.

The Chairman proposed the health of the Queen, and H. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family. The toasts were heartily pledged.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, then said—I have to congratulate the Byculla Club on seeing represented here to-night all professions and all classes of Europeans. We are happy to have the heads of the Church, the heads of the Army, the heads of the Navy, the most distinguished members of the Civil Service, the Bar, and the Bench, assembled here to do honour to Her Majesty's representative before he leaves these shores, it may be for ever. (Applause.) Five years have passed since Sir Seymour first landed in Bombay—five years of the most eventful importance to Bombay, I take upon myself to say, and I believe you will all agree with me when I mention a few of the events which have occurred during that period. In the first place, Bombay has become connected for the first time with Lahore in the north and Calcutta in the east. The Suez Canal has been opened, and whatever doubts may have been formerly as to Bombay being the gate of India, now there can be none, and I trust it may be the golden gate of India for ever. (Cheers.) Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has had the happiness of witnessing this consummation of engineering skill and engineering power, and he will be able to inform his sovereign and the British Parliament that the British grasp in India is firmer than it ever was, whether we look at it in a military or a commercial point of view. (Great applause.) Sir Seymour Fitzgerald came amongst us no unknown man. (Hear, hear.) Distinguished at Oxford, that institution in England of which Englishmen are most proud, and distinguished in Parliament, he came here a man known to all, and he, we trust, when he returns to his native country may lose none of the fame and skill which he brought here. (Applause.) I may not say, gentlemen, that like Augustus he came to Bombay and found it brick and left it marble, but he certainly found it a collections of godowns and sheds and he will leave it rapidly growing into a magnificent city. (Applause.) And although many of these buildings which we have seen did not originate with him and he was not the planner—and here I may say that no one would be more unwilling to pluck one single feather from the plume of others than Sir Seymore Fitzgerald—yet there can be no doubt that the good taste and the great interest he has taken in these public works have done much to cause the rapid progress and place them in the position in which they now are. (Applause.) Gentlemen, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has also interested himself in the cause of education—I might say something upon this subject, but I see one present who has been in India so much longer than myself, and he saw the tree of education planted in Bombay, and he knows how difficult it was to plant it, and he has seen it grow into a very proud tree indeed. I see Dr Wilson. (Loud applause.) Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has taken a warm interest in the cause of education, and if we wanted any test of that interest we need only look to the officer he has appointed to preside over it. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I recollect that office held by the accomplished, the learned, the refined, Erskine, the pride of the Civil Service of Bombay. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I recollect it held by the brilliant, energetic Howard, whose melancholy fate we all deplore. I recollect it held by scholarly Grant, who now holds a high position in his native country of the same kind which he held here. And Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has appointed to preside over that department, one of the most prominent members of that noble class of men who rule India with a zeal and purity unequalled by any body of men in the world. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, during those five years we have had a war—a war which has reflected honour upon the British empire—an expedition equipped from Bombay—and albeit, gentlemen, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and the members of his Government did not march into Magdala, yet they furnished others with the means of doing so—(applause)—and they did so with an ability and indefatigable energy which I trust may be ever recognized and recollected by all Englishmen in this country. (Applause.) It is not always the case that those who work hardest get the most credit, but believe me that the man who furnished forth the expedition have quite as hard work as those who fought it. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I would speak of that dignified hospitality which has prevailed during the reign of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald wheresoever he has been. (Applause.) Whether he has been at Parell, whether he has been at Poona, whether he has been at Mahableshwar, he has always been an hospitable Governor. (Applause.) It is, gentlemen, a great pleasure to have to propose to you his health. I recognize in him a brother of my own profession called to the Bar in the same year in which I was called myself—(applause)—a profession to which I have ever been bound by the strongest ties of friendship and esteem, and ties which I trust shall never be severed. (Applause.) I am glad to see many of that profession here to-night—some of them the leaders of that profession. (Applause.) I am glad to see also my brethren on the Bench here to-night, and I wish to recall before this meeting of the *élite* of Bombay the cordial assistance which I and my brethren have met with from Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and the members of his Government, and particularly when we were anxious that the Bar of Bombay should be supplied with a larger and stronger judiciary than it has at present. (Applause.) What the merits of this question are this is not the place to discuss, but I feel bound to acknowledge the very warm support which on all occasions I have received from Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in that matter remembering as he does that the commercial metropolis of India should never be deprived of a sufficient Bench to dispose of the great commercial business which must necessarily arise here. (Applause.) Gentlemen, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is about to leave us, and I think you will all agree with me in wishing him success and happiness in his future career. (Applause.) That that career will be distinguished, his antecedents are a sufficient guarantee. (Applause.) A man whom the British House of Commons listened to with admiration and respect can never fail in life (Applause.) Before I conclude, once more alluding to his hospitality, I wish, gentlemen, to say how much that hospitality was enhanced by the family whom he brought here with him, and who have so graced his home and done their utmost to render Parell and the other residences of the Governor most agreeable to the members of all professions who have resorted to these most hospitable mansions. (Applause.) And although, gentlemen, some of the members of that family are about to be lost to us, I am happy to think that at least one will remain to remind us of the old hospitality. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, I propose to you the health of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and may his future be great and prosperous. (Cheers, which lasted for some time, and when they had subsided a gentleman rose and proposed one cheer more for the ladies, which was responded to with the greatest enthusiasm.)

His Excellency the Governor then rose and said—Sir Michael Westropp and Gentlemen—I might almost say "and ladies," because there is an electrical influence which may have passed through most of us which assures us of the presence of ladies, yet at the same time they are like the ladies in the Speaker's gallery, they are present but ignored—and therefore I am afraid I will be unable to do more than say, "Sir Michael Westropp and Gentlemen." (His Excellency alluded to Lady Westropp and others who were in the verandah behind him.) (Laughter.) Notwithstanding the inspiring sounds of that national air which the band has just played, I assure the company present that I feel great diffidence in replying to the kind observations which you, Sir Michael Westropp, have addressed to the company. At the same time you will permit me, however imperfectly, to express to one and all the deep gratitude which I feel for the way in which the toast has been received which you have been kind enough to propose, and still more to express to the Byculla Club and to the gentlemen here present my deep sense of the compliment which they have paid me at this the close of my official career. It is said that no man should be called happy until he is dead, and I think it may be fairly said of any administrator in Bombay that he cannot be said to have passed satisfactorily and gracefully out of his official life unless he has received such a compliment as you gentlemen have now been good enough to pay me. (Applause.) And I think that passing thus out of my official life I may be esteemed happy, because the close of it is marked by the event that I am entertained by the Byculla Club. (Applause.) When you wish farewell to your friends even in private life it is always a most gratifying thing to receive good wishes, and often, it may be, the prayers of those whom you leave behind. The manner in which these good wishes are shown varies—it may be shown by public dinners like this—it may be shown as it often is by warm good wishes upon a railway platform, and it may be shown, as many here present may know, by a shower of slippers upon a happy occasion. (Laughter.) But whatever the mode of manifestation may be, when you take leave of those with whom you have been connected for many years their good wishes for the future are a great encouragement and a great pleasure at the time when you are parting from them. (Applause.) But to the public man who has passed a long life—well, I won't say long life, because I do not feel altogether inclined to consider myself as yet either a long-lived or an old man. (Laughter.) But still when you have passed many years, and that, I may safely say, in public life, it is a great gratification at the close of the term to find that you receive a testimony of good will, and I hope of respect, from those among whom you may have spent your time. (Applause.) Now I hope I shall not be misunderstood. I do not suppose for one minute that the compliment you have been kind enough to pay me to-day is an approval of my administration for the last five years, because on public matters there are great varieties of opinion. I am sincere, and those who oppose me are sincere, and we differ sincerely, but even with that difference, at the close of my administration it is perfectly possible, and I think and I hope that this is an instance of it, that those who differ from me, and who may not approve of much that I have done in the Government of this Presidency since it was committed to my care, yet will do me this justice to suppose that from the first hour I landed to the hour in which I address you it has been my earnest and sincere desire to do my duty, and to do my utmost to promote the happiness and prosperity of the Presidency which has been committed to my charge. (Hear, hear.) It is said that a place not very desirable for residence is paved with good intentions—(laughter)—and it has been somewhat weakly inferred from that that good intentions are things to be distrusted, and probably little valued. But if men will only consider their success, and that real power of doing good to those around must be based upon good intentions, I think that they will perhaps consider that that upward path which we all wish to tread must be based as securely and as firmly upon good intentions, as the road upon which each of you travel must be laid upon a good foundation. (Applause.) Sir Michael Westropp, I cannot hope to emulate the graceful method of conveying your thoughts to those around you which you have manifested in the speech you have been kind enough to propose my health, and certainly I do not desire in any observations that I make that they should be either too long or too serious for this occasion. But at the same time I trust as I am about to leave you all, and as this may be the last occasion when I shall have an opportunity of addressing you, I may offer one or two observations of a rather more serious character than would ordinarily be addressed to a company like this at the close of a festive meeting such as we are holding. (Applause.) And first I would say, referring both to the past and to the future, that I have been surprised by finding persons in this Presidency and city who entertain of me the most inconceivable notion that the Governor of Bombay leads a life of indolence. (Laughter.) Now I own only say mine has not been an idle life. (Applause.) From the earliest day that I really entered life I have been a busy and hard-working man—(applause)—and I hope that, although I confess not to age but to many years, the future will be much of the same description. (Applause.) But still I will say this most unaffectedly, although I have had long experience of Parliament, although I have had long experience of public life,—I do not mean only official life but that public life which engages men at home as sedulously and as earnestly as though they were in office—and that they do so in a great happiness to our country at home—I unaffectedly say that I did not know what really hard work was until I came to India, and found I had to work with a thermometer at 86 degrees. (Laughter.) I am speaking in the presence of hardworking men like myself, and I can say this that from the hour of morning until the hour of evening, when you are able to take your exercise, the multiplicity of questions that press upon you makes you become perplexed and your mind like that bag you can remember in your early days in the possession of your mother or your nurse which, containing many threads, yet when searched for a particular one was generally found to be wanting—the bag I think they called their sampler bag. That is really the result upon your mind of the serious amount of business which presses upon you in the course of your duties. Now I do not doubt there are many here who think there is very often considerable delay in the passage of public business. I am perfectly aware of this; so are my colleagues, and I do not believe there are any who regret it more than members of the Government themselves. But I say this that the only way of decreasing the evil is by increasing the strength of Government, and not putting upon it more work than what men, however devoted and determined, find themselves really unable to undertake. (Applause.) Now I feel entirely that with an audience such as this, kind enough to listen to me to-night, many hold different opinions and do not agree with me in many things; and it is undesirable to enter into questions at the present moment affecting the public interest in this Presidency, and therefore I will avoid it beyond saying this, which I have not had an opportunity of saying before—and I say it to those, many of whom I see around me who feel a deep interest in the commercial prosperity of this city, and who think there may have been undue delay in dealing with the questions which in my mind affects at the present moment the commercial interests of this town—I mean the important matter of your foreshore—(hear, hear)—that the object of this Government has been, and I think we have been successful, to a certain extent at least, and I hope we may gain much more yet, to gain the greatest advantages for the trade of Bombay. (Applause.) We have proposed upon principle that the administration of the Trust we are going to found shall be placed in the hands of those whose interests are inseparably bound up with the success of that Trust. We have laboured to secure to the very utmost the most valuable concessions from the Government of India that we could obtain, and I think you will say our efforts have not been entirely without result, when I mention that we have obtained from them concessions amounting to not less than one million sterling. (Great applause.) Now I have said that I feel this is not an occasion upon which I can properly enter upon considerations about which there may be differences of opinion, and therefore in such matters I can only throw myself upon the good feeling and the consideration of even those who are opposed to me, and I trust that if in future, as I believe will prove to be the case, the policy that has been adopted in reference to the question which I have adverted to, is found to be, as I believe it will be, conducive to the interests of this port, to the wealth of its merchants, and to the comfort of its people, they will do me the credit of saying that I have pursued this policy in company with my colleagues solely from a desire to promote the best interests of the population committed to our charge, and that although we may not be spared to see its success, yet we may, when that success is obtained, appeal to the good feeling, and I would almost say to the gratitude, of the community over which we preside (Applause.) I now pass from this and other subjects that may be open to controversy, and I trust I may say to those around me that in quitting the administration of this Government, I do so with more than satisfaction, looking to the results which I trust and hope have been obtained during the five years in which myself and my colleagues have administered the affairs of this Presidency. (Great applause.) You, Sir Michael Westropp, have been kind enough to say that you think some credit is due to us—or rather you have been kind enough to say credit is due to me—with reference to education in this Presidency. I will not say that credit is due to me or my colleagues, but at the same time, looking back to the progress made during the last five years, I think both to them, as to myself, the retrospect is one of great satisfaction. (Great applause.) In saying this I would attribute even a large portion of the credit of that success to the distinguished and valued friend whom I have had the pleasure of placing over the educational department—(applause)—and although you, Sir Michael Westropp, have catalogued a longlist of distinguished men who have promoted the cause of education in this Presidency, I will be bold to say that no one has rendered more signal services to that cause than Mr. Peile, whom I had the pleasure of making Director General of education in this Presidency. (Applause.) I believe, too, that, looking at the relations of this Government with the various native sovereignties which are allied with or subordinated to us, at no time, speaking generally, have our relations been more satisfactory than they are at the present moment. (Applause.) And for this reason,—I do not say there may not be particular instances of failure among these native sover igns or these native chiefs; that is a matter which varies as life and circumstances influence it—but what I do say is this, that at no time has there been a more general feeling among them; not of distrust, as it was at one time, not of apprehension as it was at one time, but of confidence that they can look to us, while were a determined to repress abuses, as their best friend, as the best supporter of their authority, as those most convinced that the maintenance of the old families and the old Governments, such as they are, is that which is the best and surest alliance which the English Government in this country can depend upon. But, gentlemen, there are many other subjects, and I see you are getting tired. ("No, no.") There are many more topics upon which I could address you, and that last cheer induces me to say one thing which I should otherwise have omitted. (Applause.) You all know that with reference to the relations of this Government with the Supreme Government there has been of late a great change. (Applause.) Well, I am now going to speak rather of the future than of the present and the past, and when I leave I may perhaps be able to give expression to my opinions upon certain matters more efficiently at home than I can do here. (Applause.) Regarding that change there has been much difference of opinion. Now my opinion of the late change is this, that even as far as it goes, it is valuable, but that the benefits we derive from it are nothing in comparison with those that we may derive from it—nay, which we are certain to derive from it—if it is pushed home to its legitimate conclusion. (Hear, hear.) I find public writers say that the only result has been to impose in the Presidencies an additional amount of local taxation; but this I will say is my firm, conviction, that if it is only extended to its legitimate conclusion, if local revenues are placed in the hands of local administrations for their perception and their expenditure, all local taxation may vanish—not one single shilling need be raised—not one single new tax imposed; and we shall be able to do much more than we are at present able to do, and that without imposing the slightest weight or burden upon the people who are committed to our charge. (Applause.) I feel I have gone a little beyond what I ought to have addressed to you. (No, no.) I have gone a little beyond the legitimate scope of the observations which I ought to have addressed to you, but you yourselves are blame for it; you cheered me on—(applause)—and the result has been that I have transgressed. I do not know what I can well add to what I have already said. A very distinguished actor, in the time of our fathers, being in the character of a king, an English king, while going upon the stage, was very much cheered, and he so realized to himself the circumstances around him that it is recorded that he burst into tears, advanced to the front of the stage, and said "God bless you, my children." (Applause.) Well now, in laying down the phantom of sovereignty with which I have been clothed for a short five years, and in the presence of the real future in which I am to be engaged, I cannot quite go the length of the distinguished actor I have alluded to; but still, like him I may offer to you all my good wishes. May the future of Bombay be all that I should desire! May its merchants be as prosperous as I should wish! May the Byculla Club retain the enviable distinction for which not only in this country but in other countries has illustrated its existence! May the great drain shortly be covered over! (Laughter, and hear, hear.) May Byculla mosquitoes be reduced to somewhat reasonable proportions? (Renewed laughter.) May prosperity, as I look around and see many friends, and I believe many good wishers, attend you all! (Applause.) I do not know whether there is another wish I can give you; if there is, it is but one, that we may meet again. (Loud applause.) I leave behind me many valued friends. I leave behind me, also, many with whom, although friendship does not connect us, yet, for whom I entertain a high esteem and regard. And I would say, to one and all, that in leaving this country, one of the feelings which most reconciles me to leaving the power which I have enjoyed is this, that at home I hope I may be permitted to renew the friendship which has been commenced here. (Applause.) Permit me, gentlemen, one and all, to express my sincere acknowledgments for the great compliment you have paid me this evening. (Tremendous applause.)

The Chairman—Gentlemen,—There is no toast which I have no doubt the members of the Byculla Club and their guest—at least such of them as are not included in the toast—will be most happy to respond this evening. It is one which is drunk on all public occasions, and one which is especially appropriate on this occasion where we have so many gentleman of the two services, Army and Navy, present (Hear, hear.) It is not every day that we have a fine squadron in this harbour; and it is a great gratification to the members of this Club that this evening we are honoured with the presence of H. E. Admiral Cumming, Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, and many of the officers of their fleet. (Applause.) Gentlemen, Admiral Beauchamp Seymour has recently, I believe, received Her Majesty's summons to become a Lord of the Admiralty—(loud applause)—a fitting reward for one of the most popular seamen in the service. (Hear, hear.) And, gentlemen, as to H. E Admiral Cumming, although his name is inevitably connected with the Last Day—(laughter)—I trust this is far from being the last day we shall see him at the Byculla Club. (Hear, hear.) It is a great pleasure to us to have here present two such distinguished officers, decorated by Her Majesty for the able services which they have in their profession rendered to their country—(hear, hear)—and to have present here the captains of the various ships which form the gallant squadron of Admiral Beauchamp Seymour. The Navy of England has always done its duty, and will ever do its duty, whether it float in wood or in iron. It has been, and is, the pride of England, and we Englishmen believe that so long as we have our Navy we stand foremost in the world (Applause.) Gentlemen, it must have been a very great satisfaction to you to have seen on the Esplanade yesterday fourteen hundred gallant jolly Tars. (Hear, hear.) I trust we may often see such men here, and when they do come I think they may depend upon it that the inhabitants of Bombay will be glad to see them. (Applause.) Gentlemen, the other branch of the service is the Army, (Hear, hear)—the army of India as well as the army of England. I ought to apologise for using that expression—formerly there were two armies now there is but one. (Applause.) It may be, gentlemen, that the Star of Assaye may pale before the brighter light of Waterloo, but the gallant feats of the British army in India can never be forgotten so long as we hold India. (Hear, hear.) What our armies have done on the Continent of Europe it is not necessary for me to say a single word. It is my happiness to associate with the toast of the army the name of one descended lineally from one of the greatest Generals that England ever possessed It is our happiness to have here to-night a lineal descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough—no unworthy representative of that family. He may say that he is far too modest to do so, "Et militavi non sine gloria" (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in proposing the toast of the Navy coupling with the names of Admiral Cumming and Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, and the Army, coupling with it the name of H. E. General Sir Augustus Spencer. (Loud applause.)

General Sir Augustus Spencer, in responding for the Army, said—Sir Michael Westropp and Gentlemen—In the name of the Army I beg to return you my sincere thanks.

H. E. Admiral Arthur Cumming, who arose amidst loud applause, said: Mr. Chairman, your Excellency, and Gentlemen,—as the senior naval officer present, it is my privilege to rise upon this occasion; but if the honour of responding to this toast was accorded to merit, to bravery, to service rendered to our country in the presence of an enemy, this privilege which I now enjoy would unquestionably fall upon the gallant and distinguished Admiral on my left. (Loud applause.) But fate, and not merit, has made me the senior officer, and it is therefore, sir, my privilege to thank you for proposing the toast of the health of the greatest power which history recognizes that is to say of the British Navy—(loud applause)—and you, gentlemen, for the cordiality with which you have received it. I am, I can assure you, most grateful for this reception, and I am sure I echo the sentiments of Admiral Seymour and the naval officers now present. And I am sure we are the more gratified that this toast should have been submitted to your notice in the presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, whose departure from this Presidency we are here assembled to celebrate and regret. (Applause.) We have just drunk to the health of our brave army in a manner to which it is justly entitled—an army which is covered with laurels, an army which, proportions taken, reckons the greatest of victories. Yet, gentlemen, the armies of England has sustained serious defeats; but for a period of more than a century and a half the navy of England has never lost its country a general battle—(great applause)—and we have generally succeeded in crushing our adversaries. (Renewed applause.) For that long period we have succeeded in preserving the most complete authority over every sea. (Applause.) I trust that in the interests of our own country, as well as in that of minor States, that that supremacy may continue to exist, as it has been the mainstay which has made our country great. (Applause.) As you, Sir Michael Westropp, have alluded in such complimentary terms to our navy, I may, gentlemen, on this occasion be permitted to observe—and I trust that I shall do so with pardonable pride—that at no period of our history has the navy of England, especially that magnificent squadron under the orders of Admiral Seymour, been in a more admirably efficient state of discipline, animated by a high spirit and willing to sacrifice their lives for the honour and interest of their country. (Hear hear.) And as regards our sailors—those sailors who were yesterday entertained by the community of Bombay with such kindness—I may say that the sailors of the present day have not degenerated— (No, no)—and they are still imbued with those feelings of patriotism and bravery which animated them in the days of Howe, of Nelson, of Collingwood, and other bright heroes whose names are connected with achievements which now adorn the naval annals of our country. (Loud applause.) We are now in the enjoyment of peace, and I trust that the firmness and discretion of the Imperial Government may allow our country a continuance of this blessing. But in the hour of peace let us not be unmindful of the hour of danger. Let us trust that the vast sums so liberally voted by the nation may enable us to furnish the country with an efficient army and a navy suited to the wants of our vast empire, so that when the hour arrives for us to draw our swords we may be enabled to follow the bright examples of those who have gone before us, and defend our country with the same successful and desperate fidelity as our fathers did before us. (Loud applause.) England, gentlemen, has nothing to fear. (Applause.) We have a brave and loyal army: we have a devoted navy. England still has her yeomanry and militia, and she has, what she has never yet possessed in the hour of need, her volunteers. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I share the growing feeling of admiration entertained by the nation for that young and growing branch of the military service—for I have the most unbounded confidence in its loyalty and valour. I have endeavoured, gentlemen, to convey to you our gratitude at the cordiality with which you have received this toast. My only regret is that the expression of the feelings did not fall into abler hands than mine. I have now, Sir Michael Westropp, only to thank you for the honour you have done Admiral Seymour and myself in associating our names with a profession to which we are proud to belong. (Loud applause.)

Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, who was most cordially received, said; Sir Michael Westropp and gentlemen,—after the very eloquent speech you have just heard I should have thought that nothing more was needed to be said. However, as it seems to be expected that I should say something, I cannot do less than return to you my most sincere and grateful thanks for the way you have treated, not only myself and the officers of the squadron, but for the magnificent manner in which you have entertained our sailors on the Esplanade yesterday. It is a thing they will never forget; and many a night henceforward in the forecastle, they will think and talk about the kindness they have received from the inhabitants of Bombay; and I wish to speak not only of Englishmen, who are always so kind to their countrymen, but also of the native citizens. (Hear, hear.) To Sir Seymour Fitzgerald I can assure him that nothing could have added more to his popularity in our service than his kindness in visiting and addressing the sailors last evening, and I thank him most sincerely for it. The last speaker was singularly modest when he referred to me in the flattering manner he did, but at Sidon, when there was a breach to be entered amid the storm of grape and canister shot, I think I remember, when nobody would volunteer to go forward, that a young man named Arthur Cumming stepped forward and did the duty. (Tremendous applause.) And Sir Charles Napier, who was not a bad judge in these matters, said he had never seen so much modesty coupled with so much gallantry. (Great applause. As to the position I am about to occupy I can only say it is a pull on my heart's strings to give up the command of the Squadron which I love. (Great applause.) From first to last I have received the most hearty support and kindness from the officers who command in it, and the most willing help from the men, and I cannot tell what I feel on giving it up. (Applause.) Gentlemen, we have visited many colonies during our interest in cruise of seventeen months, but nowhere, whether east or west, have we received such hospitality as we have found in Bombay. Gentlemen, I give my most sincere thanks, not only for myself, but in the name of the officers and men whom I have the honour to command, for the kindness you have shown us all since we have been in Bombay. (Loud applause.)

Admiral Cumming proposed "the ladies," and appealed, on behalf of his toast, to His Excellency the Governor whether there was any ambition equal to that of getting a smile from those who love us well. He himself was not ashamed to admit that he recognised no glory or ambition separated from the approval of the ladies. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Lee-Warner replied—We, he said, want you gentlemen to take us to Poona and to Mahableshwar and be very attentive tous. We want some pleasant balls such as we had in Bombay in February. We hope the time will come when we shall be allowed to sit down with you at dinners like this one. In bidding a sorrowful farewell to H. E. the Governor, we remembered with pleasure those treats he gave us at Gunnesh Khind. We hope he will be happy. Lastly we are very much obliged to you for driking our healths. (Laughter and applause.)

This toast terminated an evening enjoyed by everybody.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION FOR INDIA.

MEETING OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

(From Our Own Reporter.)

THE discussion on Mr. J. T. Prichard's paper on "The Representation of India in Parliament," was resumed at a meeting of the East India Association, held in the hall of the Royal Society in John St., Adelphi, on the evening of the 9th April—Mr. John Dickinson, as on the former occasion, presiding. The attendance was scant.

Major EVANS BELL, the first speaker, quoted statistics at length to show that till the last year or two the expenditure in India had enormously increased, and that in a much greater ratio than the revenue. The whole of Lord Mayo's administration had been but a gradual repairing of mischief that had been done during the previous five years, and every one must have remarked the candour and boldness displayed by that lamented Viceroy in grappling with the great financial difficulty with which he had to contend. (Hear, hear.) In fact, we were only now beginning to hear how great his personal efforts had been in that direction. In Lord Mayo's administration he thought we came to a period when the honest, though imperfect, efforts of the Indian Government to reduce the expenditure were baffled and thwarted by the Home Government. There was, he believed, no doubt that Lord Mayo had recommended large reductions in the Police—especially in the useless higher grades—and also in the Army, which were not permitted by the Home Government. During the same period, while Lord Mayo was endeavouring to reduce the expenditure in India, we had that most cruel and most wicked project of a Civil Engineering College carried out in England, which was simply a machine for preventing the natives of India from attaining to eminence in the profession of Civil Engineering and from reaching the highest grades in the P. W. D. in India. (Hear, hear.) Certainly the Home Government had not acted for many years as a check on expenditure. Where, then, were we to look for a check? Mr. Prichard had argued with great force that we should endeavour to obtain the representation of India in the Imperial Parliament. But he had himself acknowledged the great difficulty there would be in persuading the House of Commons to pass an Act introducing a really adequate representation of India, and had said he would be content with what would be a mere nominal representation by so few as five members. Now he (Major Bell) did not think any advantage would be derived from such an introduction of Indian members in Parliament. He did not think in the first place that natives could be got who would be able to reside in England during the Session of Parliament, nor did he think that members elected only for India would have that weight in the House of Commons which representatives ought to have. He did not think a member would have weight there or in the country who could not command the confidence and the suffrages of a British constituency. Members of Parliament for India would really occupy a very equivocal position in the House of Commons—would be looked upon almost as political pariahs—certainly would not be allowed to decide Indian questions by themselves—and, on the other hand, would not be a sufficiently strong body to create any very heightened interest in Indian affairs, nor would they be able to destroy that superficial interest in Indian expenditure in England which English constituencies now felt,—for one of the matters which certainly ought to be thought out by natives of India who had the capacity to understand such things was the large expenditure in England in addition to the entire expense of supporting the British Army in India, of paying the passage money of the troops and so on, a large expenditure amounting to a million sterling, calculated at the rate of £13-10 for each soldier, which was paid really as a subsidy to the British Government. (Hear, hear.) We were constantly told that this was not a tribute, but all he could say was "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet"—(a laugh)—and in his opinion that payment of £13-10 per soldier was decidedly a tribute. (Hear, hear.) But he thought it would be an entirely hopeless task to try to persuade the House of Commons and the Legislature to introduce members from India into Parliament, and that if such members were introduced they would have no great weight there. Indian matters must be incessantly and persistently discussed by the natives in the proper place—India. What was wanted in the first place was, he thought, an enlargement of the Legislative and, he would add, Executive Councils in India—(hear, hear)—in such a manner that there should be a substantial check upon Government on the spot where the taxes were levied, and also that publicity should be given to the proceedings of the Indian Council in London, as used to be done in the case of the Court of Proprietors of the E. I. Co., at whose meetings he believed there was a place where independent persons could stand up and say to the rulers of India, "Thus didst thou" telling them to their face that they had done wrong. (Hear, hear.) Whatever was done he felt quite sure—and he would not speak in terms which adequately expressed his feelings—that it ought to be done quickly. He was sure a time of great difficulty was approaching. The finances of India had been living for many years on an unnatural and ephemeral stimulus. If he understood the question properly, the Home expenditure had been provided for in advance by the capital of the Indian railways to the extent of eighty millions; and in India also such capital had added to the prosperity of the working and trading classes. But that system would not go on for ever. When the expenditure on the railways was ended and the result was chiefly seen in the steady drain of guaranteed interest to England, there would, he thought, be a very pressing reaction for which we ought to be prepared. We could not live upon stimulants. India had been living on stimulants for many years, and he thought of what she now wanted was a little mild constitutional diet, and without that he thought a state of disease would be produced which would lead to inflammation and perhaps to convulsion. (Applause.)

Mr. R. A. MCFIE, M.P. for Leith, hoped friends from India who were present did not feel surprised at the smallness of the attendance, which in his opinion was a proof of tranquility and of confidence in the Government of the country, and did not signify much in an age when, through the Press and its reports, they had the public for an audience. He felt, as they all must do, considerable interest in the subject being discussed, but he quite agreed in what had been said as to the inadequacy of the remedy proposed and the inappropriateness of resorting to representation in the British Parliament as a means of solving the great Indian difficulties and of arousing attention at home to the claims which India had on the consideration of the public. He also quite agreed in what he had just heard in regard to the Indian Council. It was important that its meetings should be made public. There was altogether a want of adaptation in that Council to the end in view. The payment of members, he believed, was a mistake. He considered they did not get the best men by paying for them, and that the system made it a matter of patronage and limited in a serious manner the area of selection. Moreover, the greatest of all absurdities that could be conceived was the exclusion of members of that Council from Parliament. They were excluded on the principle that it would not be proper for members of Parliament to be in the pay of the State. But the absence of these members from Parliament was, as he thought, the great root of the evil. Another thing he would suggest. He believed the public mind was fast ripening for it, he believed the circumstances of the time demanded the instant adoption of it—he meant a Federation of the Empire. There was a great disposition on the part of philosophers and political thinkers to carry out that idea, but India seemed to be a stumbling block—the population there was so overwhelming. But in his opinion India would be placed just in its proper position by the plan. The British Parliament would then be relieved of that duty towards India which it felt it discharged very imperfectly, and a new life would be given to the Empire, in which he believed India would perhaps chiefly participate. He would venture to say in regard to the Indians that they were glad, were proud to be no longer in a position of mere dependence, but on the point of being recognised as an integral part of the Empire. With federation would come a willingness to discharge the duties that belonged to embracement in the integrity of the Empire. India would then say, We shall pay a share of the expense of the British Crown—a share of the cost of those great naval stations, like Malta and Aden, which are maintained in the defence of the Empire. We would then have the greatest State the world ever saw—one which would be a benefit to all mankind. And we would hear little then of those comparatively small economies of which we had heard so much. First get the Federation, and then if there was any element of wrong that wrong would soon be rectified.

Mr. JOHN JONES (Watchmaker, Strand) condemned the present policy in regard to India, by which he said the native manufactures were destroyed and the country reduced to a mere agricultural state. (No, no.) An agricultural state was a passive unprogressive condition, and it was by means of manufactures that we advanced in wealth and civilisation. By our policy this progress was denied to the people of India. But there was talk of coal being found in large quantities, and the natives would soon come to see that they could manufacture for themselves. This coal question was, in his opinion, the great question which was going to settle the destinies of India. At present the natives were ruled by men who had no sympathy with their condition. Englishmen wanting that sympathy were necessarily unable to govern India rightly, and even if they dispensed abstract justice, still the natives must prefer the comparative injustice of one of their own blood. Our true policy, if we wanted to keep India, was to look after its material interests. Who were the best men to do it? In his opinion the holders of Indian stock ought to form a constituency which should elect members of the Indian Council, and in this way there would be an intelligible and sensible means of dealing with the public authorities of India. Referring to a remark of the last speaker he abused the Press as worthless both as to its influence and reports, and amid the laughter of his hearers gave a proof of this from his own experience. He had some time ago got a letter from the Rajah of Chokamputty, thanking him for some remarks he had made at a meeting, and as he was curious to know where they had been reported he asked a gentleman likely to know and was referred to the *Asiatic*, but not a word of what he had said did he find in the report that appeared in that paper!

Mr. R. H. ELLIOTT considered that the right way to govern India was indicated in a speech made in the House of Commons in, he thought, 1859 by the greatest of English orators, Mr. John Bright. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bright there said we must have no such thing in future as an Indian Empire, we must break it up into five or perhaps more great dependencies, to be determined by race, language, or geographical boundaries, each to be under a separate Governor, with no Governor General over him, and each Governor to be assisted by a Council selected from the Europeans and natives in the particular territory. The idea was, as he understood it, to govern the different parts of India pretty much as Ceylon was governed. This he thought the only way in which we could get out of our difficulties. We might just as well attempt to govern India from this country as to govern it from Calcutta. As to Parliament it was overworked, and could not give sufficient time to meet the requirements of India.

DEWAN KAZI SHAHABUDIN, Prime Minister to the Rao of Kutch and Honorary Secretary to the E. I. Association, believed that the great majority of the people of India would never vote for the withdrawal of British rule. (Hear, hear.) There were men still living who knew what anarchy was, and who remembered how fields and houses had been plundered in their young days. The people were enjoying peace, cultivating their lands in peace, and certainly justice was dealt out more evenly than it had been under the old rule. So he thought if they were asked their opinion, with very few exceptions—and there must be exceptions in all such political matters—all would stand up for the continuance of British rule in India. Such was the feeling of the masses. On the other hand, England did not wish to lose India. The connection being based on such grounds, he did not think there was any immediate danger of its ceasing. It might of course, cease under circumstances which we could not at present foresee. That being the case we had to consider what was the best form of government for India. He thought it was impossible to govern India in detail from London As to sending representatives to this country, it was to be remembered that the educated natives were not really representative of the masses of the people of India, nor did they belong to the wealthy classes, but rather to the middle or something lower than the middle class. Then five or even ten votes would amount to next to nothing in Parliament. Therefore he thought it ought to be considered how some kind of representative government could be established in India itself

SYED MAHOMED (of Christ's College, Cambridge) in a long speech, which was cut short by a reference to the rule limiting the time to be occupied by any one taking part in a debate, considered that the natives should be represented both in

resolution. (Applause.) The following resolutions were unanimously carried :—

Proposed by Sir A. D. Sassoon, and seconded by Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.—"That the public services of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald during his career in India as Governor of Bombay deserve our warm admiration and grateful acknowledgment ; and that it is desirable that we should testify in a fitting manner our sense of these services and our esteem for Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on the eve of his retirement from office."

Proposed by the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by V. J. Sunkersett, Esq.—"That this meeting considers that the presentation of an address accompanied by a piece of plate will be a suitable testimonial to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald on the eve of his departure, and that a subscription be set on foot for the purpose aforesaid."

Proposed by Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and seconded by Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.—"That a committee be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen (with power to add to their number) to carry into effect the object of this meeting :—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. ; Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I. ; the Hon. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I. ; the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy ; A. M. Gubbay, Esq. ; Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq. ; Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq. ; Narayen Wassodewjee, Esq. ; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq. ; Dr. Bhau Dajee ; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. ; Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq. ; V. J. Sunkersett, Esq. ; Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq. ; Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Hon. Secretaries."

Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq., seconded by Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.—"That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., for his able conduct in the chair."

A subscription list was then circulated among the gentlemen present, and upwards of six thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART. was, as we stated yesterday, invested at Government House, Parel, with the order of the Star of India, on Wednesday afternoon. His friends, who had assembled at Mazagon Castle that day for another purpose, on hearing that he was to be invested with the insignia of the star that afternoon, immediately resolved to congratulate him on his return from Parel on the new honour bestowed upon him by Her Majesty the Queen. Accordingly, on the arrival of Sir Jamsetjee at Mazagon Castle, with the splendid star decorating his breast, the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy addressed him as follows :—

"My dear Sir Jamsetjee,—I have much pleasure in reading the address that has just been got up here by our friends. I feel very great honour in being selected to do this gratifying duty."

The following is the address :—

"Bombay, 1st May, 1872.

"Dear Sir Jamsetjee,—We take advantage of our visit here to tender you our hearty congratulations on the intelligence we have just received that you have been decorated at Government House this afternoon with the insigina of the order of the Star of India conferred on you by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Long may you live to wear and enjoy it, and may it be a stepping stone to still greater honours at the hands of our beloved Sovereign. Once more wishing you all prosperity"—We are, &c.

(Here follow the signatures.)

Sir Jamsetjee, who was quite unprepared for this kindness on the part of his friends, returned thanks as follows—"Hon. Mr Byramjee, and Gentlemen—I really cannot find words to thank you sufficiently for your good wishes. Believe me when I tell you that I was quite unprepared for it. Such a spontaneous burst of good feeling I was not prepared for. I thank you once more for your address."

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

A CAPITAL performance was given on Wednesday evening in Grant Road Theatre by Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, assisted by several members of the above Society, which made its first public appearance on the occasion before a well filled house, and we hope this is only the first of a long and successful series. It was wise on the part of the committee to determine to appear at first before professional auspices, and no doubt this accounts for the absence of those faults in pose and grouping which amateurs almost invariably commit. We can assure our readers that the entertainment was really enjoyable, and recommend them to secure seats for the "Lady of Lyons," which we understand is to be put on the stage next Thursday.

The performance commenced with the farce of a "Blighted Being," which was well carried through by four gentlemen amateurs with the able assistance of Miss Fanny Raynor. The Blighted Being looked the part to perfection, and was thoroughly well up in it, although a long one ; the part of the hotel waiter Cumming was very well played by Mr. Jacques. The "Blighted Being" was followed by "Delicate Ground, or Paris in 1793," which gave the audience a real treat in Mr. Bennee's perfect acting as Citizen Sangfroid. He was ably seconded by a well known gentleman as Alphonse. The costumes also deserve a word of praise as being historically correct. The evening's entertainment ended with the farce of "Hunting a Turtle," in which great amusement was afforded by the get-up and acting of the rustic Timothy. "Mr Walters" has evidently a talent for low comedy, and we fancy that in this branch he will be one of the most valuable members of the society. Where all did well we cannot particularise further except to say that the members ought to be much obliged to Mrs. Bennee, who appeared in all three pieces, and without whose assistance their first performance could not have been such a success as it undoubtedly was.

The society has plenty of good material to work with and ought to come out in great force next cold season ; and if we may give them a hint that they should always arrange to conclude their performances not later than 11 o'clock, we think it would be to their advantage. In any case we cordially wish prosperity to the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

To ROBERT KNIGHT, Esq., Editor of the *Indian Statesman*.

SIR,—The leading article in the *Indian Statesman* this morning on the subject of the Municipal Budget teems with errors of an important character. I do not feel that it is my duty to enter into a controversy with any public journal, or with its correspondents on such matters, and I shall not do so ; but I may point out that as you are a Justice of the Peace it is open to you to make at the Budget meetings of the Bench any criticisms which appear to you tenable, and in that case I shall hold myself ready and bound to reply to them.—I remain, &c.

2nd May. (Signed) T. C. HOPE.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* thus describes the arrival of Lord Northbrook :—

A little after half-past five Lord Northbrook came ashore with Colonel Earle, Captain Evelyn Baring, and his Aides. There was more saluting and a little motion in the brilliant crowd within the red cords on the pier as the boat approached, and there was an attempt at a cheer which died down as the Viceroy ascended the steps attended by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Private Secretary and a numerous following of gorgeous officials. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the irrepressible Parsee Judge of the Small Cause Court, whilom Byron of the East, reformer, traveller, and, above all, judicial punster and perpetrator of bad jokes, is recognized by Lord Northbrook, upon whose head he invokes a benediction. Other presentations take place, and then with some nervousness His Lordship walks, bowing right and left, with more deliberation than ease, to his carriage. Uniforms, diplomatic and military in great variety, follow, the cocked hat of "noblest captains in the British fleet," the white feathers of the Royal Engineers, the quaintly formed caps of the Roman Catholic bishop and clergy, the Anglican severity of Dr. Douglas, our bishop (who is so perfect a picture of ecclesiastical propriety of "get up," that it seems a pity he cannot be secured by Tenniel as a new type for the *Punch* bishops, who seldom have the real courtly air and grace) ; a few native swells, and a large number of ladies fringing the narrow path like rows of pearls—all combine to make up a brilliant picture to the eye, while the ear is abundantly satisfied by the *frou-frou* of ladies' dresses, the jingling of scabbards, spurs, and sabretaches, the firing of guns, and a dropping fire of cheers which, after failing altogether when His Lordship appeared at the top of the steps, finally gathered head as he entered the carriage and drove away. Lord Northbrook looked very well, and he has a pleasant, thoroughly English face ; but I am not physiognomist enough to go further and draw conclusions from it.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies deserve the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affection of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the unguent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken, which will reduce inflammation and purify the blood. This treatment abates the virulence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from a hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady, while the Pills restore vital power.

CRICKET.

MATCH BETWEEN THE BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB AND THE FLYING SQUADRON.

WHILE the general public of Bombay were intent on doing honour to the officers and men of the Flying Squadron the members of the Bombay Union Cricket Club have been animated by a kindred impulse. Immediately after the arrival of the Squadron a match with the officers was arranged, which, notwithstanding the heat of the weather and numerous other drawbacks, came off on Tuesday last, and resulted, after a well-contested game, in a victory for the Navy by 5 runs. The men of the Union met their opponents at the Apollo Bunder and drove them to the ground, on which tents had been pitched. Play commenced at 11 o'clock, and the Union having won the toss elected to send their opponents to the wicket. The first representatives of the Navy were Messrs. Ryan and Pigott to the bowling of Messrs. Ward and MacIntyre, the former of whom has already, on more than one occasion, rendered himself conspicuous by the peculiarity of his delivery. After a good round score (9), Ryan received his quietus from Ward's second ball and was succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Shore, who was however equally unfortunate, having had to succumb to Ward's next, which for "*peculiarity*" was unrivalled. Immediately afterwards Lieut. Reade retired, having skied a ball from MacIntyre to mid air, which was accepted by Carroll, and by way of contributing his quota towards the havoc his side were making MacIntyre succeeded, with one of the finest pitched balls of the day, in taking the wickets of his partner Lieut. Pigott. The prospects of the day were now looking gloomy, and a panic had evidently been established, 4 wickets having fallen for as many runs, when Lieut. Poe, the captain of his eleven, came to the front and speedily changed the aspect of affairs. Leather-hunting now commenced with a vengeance and runs came in fast and furiously. Lieut. Lacey, who had been in for a short time, having been disposed of by another of Ward's "Machivellians," which "no fellow there seemed to understand," gave place to Lieut. Login, by whom Mr. Poe was ably supported. The bowling was now fairly collared, and the ball was sent to all parts of the field with the utmost impartiality, the telegraph rapidly indicating the rising score. Mr. Poe at length lifted a ball well up to long-on, and Mr. Carroll, fully alive to the necessity of securing it, made, after a sharp run and amidst loud applause, the most difficult catch of the day. Mr. Poe's scientifically played innings included 4 fours, a three, and a two, but his dismissal seemed to affect his partner most unfavourably as Ward's next ball, with a characteristic twist from leg, took his middle wicket. The remaining men were distinguished for very little beyond the insignificance of their scores, and the last wicket fell for 65 runs, all told. Well pleased with the result of the game so far, the men of the Union girded up their loins and constituted Messrs. Walsh and Doyle their representatives at the wickets, the former of whom however experienced the lively satisfaction of putting his first ball right in the way of point who secured it with evident pleasure—1 for 0. Doyle was still more unfortunate, having with a self-abnegation truly refreshing, considering the heat of the weather, scattered his own wickets in stepping back from a slow ball intended to produce a contrary effect—2 for 0. Messrs. Clough and Doyle came next, but the former, on whom a good deal of reliance seemed placed, disappointed the expectations of his side and succumbed to a splendid ball from Login—3 wickets for 8 runs. The "captain and mainstay" of the Union men, Mr. T. Ward, now put in an appearance, with no better success however than his predecessor, for, having commenced brilliantly with a hit to leg for 4, he was caught between short and long slip by Mr. Reade, who, throughout the day, was distinguished for his excellent fielding. Mr. Bashford succeeded him, but having to contend with the ill-luck which appeared to have set in against his side, he retired without achieving anything remarkable, and gave place to Mr. O'Donoghue, the first of the Union men who made anything of a stand. He was efficiently supported by Mr. Devlin, who joined him immediately afterwards, and who, after some steady play, contributed 14 to the score of his side and was cleverly caught at short slip by Mr. Poe. Mr. O'Donoghue did not, however, seem in the least disconcerted at his partner's misfortune, and evinced his indifference by continuing the game right merrily, retiring bat in hand, at the fall of the last wicket, with the respectable total of 24 at his credit—all out for 74 runs, or 9 in excess of the Navy men. Both sides now addressed themselves to the business of the hour, the demolition of a capital cold collation supplemented by iced beverages of various brands and sorts, calculated to satisfy every variety of taste. Tiffin having been satisfactorily accounted for, and the calumet smoked, play recommenced. As in the beginning of the first innings, fortune seemed to frown on the efforts of the Navy, 4 wickets having fallen to Ward's bowling for 10 runs, when Messrs. Poe and Lacy became partners and the endurance of the fielders was again severely tested. Run-getting once more became the order, of the day, Lieut Poe fully sustaining the reputation he had previously acquired of being a first rate cricketter. Mr. Lacy having been artistically secured at long off by Mr. Doyle, was succeeded by Mr. Login, from whom great things were justly expected considering his achievements in the early part of the day but alas ! for the fortunes of his side, one of Wards insinuators proved too much for him and he fell a victim to his own imprudence in having tried to play a ball that would not be played. Mr. Poe was now on his mettle and appeared determined to make up for the misfortunes of his men by getting as many runs as he could himself and when the last wicket fell, he had succeeded in putting together 35, which consisted of a 7 (the hit par excellence of the day), a 5, two 4's and sundry smaller figures—all out for 73, making a total in both innings of 137, leaving the Union Club 64 to get before the game could be won. No time was lost in putting Messrs. Bashford and Walsh in at the wickets, and Mr. Bashford's determination to retrieve his reputation as a cricketter, which had suffered to some extent during the previous innings, was soon apparent. He was in excellent form and meant mischief, so after feeling his way a little he succeeded in getting 5 for a splendid drive off Login's bowling, which was, by the way, much more effective and difficult than that of any other Navy man. He was, however, shortly afterwards unsuccessful in attempting a difficult run, and was given cut after a well-played score of 13, the only double figure reached on his side during the second innings. Betting was now about 5 to 3 in favour of the Union Club, one portly gentleman of speculative tendencies offering the after-tiffin odds of 20 to 1, which however, luckily for him, were not accepted. Several ladies now arrived on the scene and took an interest in the fortunes of the rival teams. Mr. Bashford's successors were Messrs. Clough, Ward and Donoghue, all good men and safe, but whether the Navy men had by this time regained their shore legs, and had improved in the bowling and fielding, or whether the presence of beauty in the adjoining tent had rendered the Union men nervous and unfit, is a point in metaphysics we are incapable of deciding. Certain it is however, they were disposed in rapid succession, the telegraph indicating 8 wickets down for 4 runs. Wanting but 16 to win and having two men in reserve anxious to distinguish themselves, the Union Club indulged reasonable hopes of victory, but the ill-luck which appeared to attach itself to them in the early part of the innings continued to the end, and the last wicket fell for a total of 58, leaving them losers of the game by 6 runs, after one of the most lively and interesting contests we have had the pleasure of witnessing. Appended is the score :—

FLYING SQUADRON.

1st Innings

Lieut. Ryan	b. Ward	0
,, Pigott	b. MacIntyre	1
Hon'ble J. G. Shore	b. Ward	0
Lieut. Reade	c. Carroll	1
,, Poe	c. Carroll	24
,, Lacy	b. Ward	3
,, Login	b. Ward	17
Dr. Edmunds	c. Bashford	5
Lieut. Hodgson	b. Ward	5
,, Day	not out	0
,, Daniells	b. MacIntyre	0
	Byes	1
	Leg Byes	8
	Total	65

2nd Innings

Lieut. Ryan	c. and b. Ward	0
,, Pigott	b. Ward	0
Hon'ble J. G. Shore	b. Ward	2
Lieut. Reade	run out	2
,, Poe	not out	35
,, Lacy	c. Doyle	12
,, Logia	b. Ward	4
Dr. Edmunds	b. Ward	0
Lieut. Hodgson	b. Ward	5
,, Day	b. Ward	1
,, Daniells	c. Ward	4
	Byes	3
	Leg Byes	2
	Wides	2
		72
	First Innings	65
	Grand Total	137

BOMBAY UNION.

1st Innings.

Mr. J. Walsh	c. Pigott	0
,, H. Doyle	st. Pocket	0
,, B. Clough	b. Login	1
,, J. Nagle	b Edmunds	1
,, T. Ward	c. Reade	7
,, T. Bashford	c. Pigott	24
,, C. O'Donoghue	not out	3
,, H. MacIntyre	b. Edmunds	14
,, N. Devlin	c. Poe	0
,, A. Ward	c. Lacy	1
,, T. Carroll	c. Daniells	19
	Sundries	74

2nd Innings.

Mr. J. Walsh	c. Day	4
,, H. Doyle	b. Login	0
,, B. Clough	b. Lacy	0
,, J. Nagle	c. Login	5
,, T. Ward	b. Login	6
,, Bashford	run out	13
,, C. O'Donoghue	b. Login	7
,, H. MacIntyre	b. Login	3
,, N. Devlin	c. Login	0
,, A. Ward	not out	1
,, T. Carroll	c. Edmunds	13
	Sundries	58
	First Innings	74
	Grand Total	132

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The remarkable remedial powers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Wasting have been the subject of favourable comment from numerous medical men. Amongst these, Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, observes—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle, and in the atrophic diseases of children." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pint, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignee, ANSAR, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand London.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE CASE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubeebhoy, proprietor of the Hydraulic Press situated at the foot of the G. I. P. Railway Overbridge at Mazagon, was charged at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Crummy with committing a public nuisance. Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) appeared on behalf of the defendant.

James Crummy said—I am Acting Superintendent of Police. I know defendant by sight. The Hydraulic Press, the subject matter of this charge, used for pressing hides, is exactly opposite the Mazagon Police office. The defendant keeps it, and he is the owner. I live opposite. I am the Superintendent of that division. It is a public nuisance from the offence of the smell of the hides which are brought there for the purpose of being pressed. I have been inside this press about five or six times. I have noticed a number of hides, some very well seasoned, others half seasoned, spongy and exposed in the compound to the sun to be dried. The smell there appears to be worse at night as the hides are brought there between 7 and 9 p.m., and sometimes later at nights. When the wind is blowing from the east at nights, I have been obliged to leave my bed-room. I have frequently suffered from head-aches since I have been in the place, which I attribute to the offensive smell arising from the press.

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas—I have been living there two months. Mr. Edginton lived there before I went there. Mr. Forjett used to live there. I know nothing about the previous existence of this press. I do not know any other similar press in Bombay. I do not remember suffering from headaches before I went there. I did not consult any one about these headaches. The hides after being pressed are taken away. Sometimes they lie there for days. There is the smell always there, even along the road. The night soil is kept near there. It is kept there only for a short time. I don't find any smell coming from that. By the short time, I mean two or three hours in the morning. It is brought in by 3 o'clock, and it is removed by five. The road separates the Mazagon Police office and the press.

By the Magistrate—Several complaints have come from neighbours.

By Dr. Dallas—These hides come from towards Parell. I know Major Henderson, who lived in the office buildings.

Mr. Michael McCarthy said—I am the superintendent of the Strangers' Home, located at the Mazagon Bridge, opposite the Hope Hall Hotel. I live on the premises. I know where the hides are, opposite the police office. We had forty-eight inmates yesterday ; our average number last month has been 41 or 42. From the second day that we went there, that is, on the 1st ultimo, I have always complained about the oppressive smell arising from the hides ; the inmates have also complained—some had fever. It gives a bad smell, unbearable. The smell is the source of disease there, especially between 6 and 7 p.m. I know it as a matter of fact that these smells emanate from the hides.

About five other witnesses were examined, and the magistrate adjourned the case till Wednesday next, for the evidence of the proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, and of Dr. Syney Smith, the Police Surgeon.

ADEN.

NEWS REPORT FROM 11TH TO 24TH APRIL 1872.

WALEE PASHA, commanding the army of Yemen, has published a report giving an account of the operations of the Turkish force employed in the expedition against Sanà. From a copy which has reached Aden we learn the following particulars.

The expeditionary force, which consisted of five regiments with five pieces of ordnance, left Hodeida on the 6th March. After a march of six days the troops arrived at Howayyeh, and having taken up their position on the slope of a hill which commanded the fort they opened a bombardment, which was sustained with vigour for a day and a half, at the expiration of which time the fortress was carried and the garrison made prisoners. A portion of the force was then sent to reduce Attarah, a fortress standing on the west of a lofty and precipitous hill ; whilst the remainder marched against the Bait-al-Dàee, in which Hassan bin Ismail, the chief of the Yam tribe, had taken refuge with his son and sixty followers. Attarah surrendered at once, but the fort of Al-Dàee still held out at the date of Walee Pasha's communication. The fortresses of Shibam, Mutwah, Masar, Kahil, and Manakha, were successively reduced, whilst fifteen others capitulated at once without exchanging a shot. About eighty Shaikhs rendered their submission and have been permitted to return to their homes. The whole of the districts of Al-Hannah, Jebel Hawaz, and Jebel Aniz had been subjugated with the exception of Al-Daee when Walee Pasha wrote.

Later accounts state that the fort of Al-Daee has since capitulated, and that Hassan bin Ismail has fallen into the hands of the Turks. He was at once sent to Hodeida and died the day after his arrival.

It is reported on fair authority that the Turks are now in possession of Sana. The Bedaweens of the neighbourhood, taking advantage of the disturbed state of the country, assumed such a threatening attitude that the inhabitants fearing the city would be plundered wrote to the Turkish General to entreat his intervention. He accordingly sent a body of troops to occupy the town, which they entered without opposition.

There is no local news of interest to communicate. H. M. S. Glasgow with Lord Northbrook and suite on board arrived here on the 16th and left on the following evening. The French corvette D'Assas arrived here yesterday afternoon en route for France.

The weather has been uncertain during the last few days. On the 22nd there was a smart shower during the morning ; and at the hospital in Camp, where the fall was heaviest, from 80 to 85 cents were recorded.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 7TH MARCH.

Meeran Syud Noor Mahomed Shah wrote to the Ameer from Killa Bist a petition for a copy of all letters sent to the Ameer by the English Government on the Seistan question, as they might prove useful at some time. Copy of his letter is also annexed.

The Ameer replied to him that he thought it unnecessary to send him copies of these papers, as doubtless General Pollock and General Goldsmid had with them copies of the whole correspondence. He (Noor Mahomed Shah) should on all occasions when the Seistan question comes under discussion follow the advice of these two officers, as the advantage and loss of the English and Afghan Governments are one.

CABUL, 21ST MARCH.

A letter from Shah Murd Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, reached the Ameer through Naib Hussein Ali Khan, Naib Commander-in-Chief, to the effect that the people residing near the independent territory, who refused to give men for enlistment in infantry regiments, have absconded. His Highness ordered Mirza Mahomed Hussein Khan, Meer Moonshee, to write to Shah Murd Khan that if these people have deserted, he should not at present call on them to give men for such employment, and that in winter His Highness would himself come to Jellalabad and take men from them for this purpose.

CABUL, 28TH MARCH.

Sirdar Noor Ali Khan, son of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, who now acts for his father as Governor of Candahar, has written to his father that, owing to the oppression of General Sufdur Ali Khan, commanding the troops at Candahar, and his brother-in-law, Sultan Mahomed Khan, Superintendent of Octroi Department, the people of Candahar have been absconding towards Gurm Seyl and other foreign parts. General Sufdur Ali Khan has written to the Ameer from Candahar that it has been reported that two infantry regiments have been sent to Seistan from Persia lately, notwithstanding that there were already two such battalions at Seistan. Also that, in compliance with His Highness' instructions, he has enlisted two infantry regiments at Candahar, and is occupied in the re-organization of two old infantry regiments which dispersed during Mahomed Yakoob Khan's rebellion.

General Sufdur Ali Khan confiscated the whole of the moveable property of the Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan, the Ameer's brother, now in British territory, but His Highness wrote to him to confiscate only animal property, such as horses, camels, and mules, and not to interfere with other property.

Fida Mahomed, a Peshkhidmut of the Ameer, who was sent to Loogbman to make enquiries regarding the disaffection raised between the sons of Gool Mahomed Khan Ghilzai and the Oot Kheyl tribe, and to bring the parties to Cabul as mentioned in the Diary of 29th February 1872, has returned, and states that the disaffected parties have made friendship.

A general order has been issued by the Ameer to all the authorities that all the muskets scattered in previous years in their territories, owing to the frequent disturbances in the country, should now be collected.

The Ameer lately spoke to the following effect :—"At present kafilas travel *via* Dhukha and other places through the Mohmund territory, by which the Mohmund tribe enjoy profit of thousands of rupees. If their intercourse through this territory were blockaded and diverted to the Koorum road, which is far safer than the Mohmund one, the Government would save many thousands of rupees, notwithstanding that allowances will have to be given to watchmen of the road." In reply to this, some officials represented that travellers would feel difficulty in their journey *via* Koorum in winter, even though the road were improved. The Ameer became silent.

The Ameer desires that the troops at Turkistan should be transferred this year to some other place.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE members of Mr. Lewis's theatrical company who remained in Calcutta have gone to Dacca to give a few performances in that city.

IT appears imminent that the deficit in the Calcutta Opera accounts will have to be paid by the committee. The sum is nearly Rs. 7,000.

MR. F. WYATT, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Clerk of the Calcutta High Court, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. T. Davis.

ELEVEN BOYS AND YOUNG WOMEN BURIED ALIVE.—The Fyzabad correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes on the 28th ult :—A serious accident happened here on the 22nd instant. On a side of the railway line, in a place called Hurripore, coolies were digging sand for railway ballast. The hole dug was perpendicular—twelve feet deep. Two *beldars* and five boys and girls (coolies) were inside. One side of the sand wall fell in and buried them. The two grown-up men (*beldars*) struggled their way out ; six other young cooly boys and girls went to help to dig out those buried, when the opposite side sand wall fell over them, and smothered the whole eleven boys and young women. The oldest among them was 18 years of age. Similar large holes were dug for sand before, but none of them fell. While the last pit was being dug, the large engine passed over the line with several laden trunks, and the reverberation caused by them is supposed to be the cause of the walls of the pit falling in.

AN OBNOXIOUS DECISION RE-CONSIDERED.—Some years ago the Revenue officers and the cultivators of these provinces were startled by a decision of the Full Bench of the High Court at Agra, to the effect that a cultivator who without the zemindar's consent constructed a *kutcha* well in his holding, rendered himself liable to ejectment by a suit in the Revenue Courts unless he could prove a local custom to the contrary. Such at least was the interpretation generally put upon the judgment, and the Board of Revenue issued a circular to subordinate officers, directing them to act in accordance with it, except where a contrary custom existed. As, however, it was soon discovered that a custom to the contrary was recognized in every district, it became a matter of some difficulty to administer the law. In a decision of the Allahabad High Court recently published, we are glad to see that the learned Judges have re-considered and explained away the former obnoxious decision.—*Pioneer.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF APRIL 13.

A REMINISCENCE OF EASTER.

"I'y shee anything shtrordinary about me, yer won't mind—(*hic !*)—itsh'eliday time, yer know."

THE INTERESTING EVENT.

Curly Poll—"So that's the new baby the doctor has sent here to mamma, Freddy ?"

Freddy—"Yes. And don't it squeal ? And I do say it's a great shame of the doctor to send babies when people are ill, like poor mamma. I hate him !"

"WHAT NEXT ?"

Mistress (to New Housemaid)—"Jane, I'm quite surprised to hear you can't read or write ! I'm sure one of my daughters would gladly undertake to teach you——"

Maid—"O, lor', mum, if the young ladies would be so kind as to learn me anything, I should so like to play the pianner" !!

MUTATO NOMINE.

Our Republican and Socialist friends of the Patriotic Society, now the "Hole-in-the-Wall" has been blocked against them, have found a refuge, we are told, at the "Crown and Can." Considering the result of their attacks on royalty, we would suggest a slight change of sign—the "Crown and *Cannot*."

A SHREWD OBSERVER.

Mrs. Malaprop, whose head is still full of the Tichborne case, is puzzled to think why some of the ground at the Brighton Review was "tattooed." The same worthy matron also wonders at the fuss that has been made in Holland about "the capture of Brill"—a fish which, for her part, she thinks very inferior to turbot.

"BECAUSE HE HAD TOO MUCH CHEEK."

The Spaniards are getting up another agitation to regain Gibraltar. At a time when she cannot even look out her brigands from her railway-stations, but which some scoundrels to tear up the rails and murder the passengers, Spain asks to be trusted with the keys of the Mediterranean ! If a Spaniard could read *Bleak House*, we should refer him to *Mr. Bucket's* answer to his own question "why they killed the pig."

AN IRISH MODEL.

Mrs. Magillicuddy (to her Daughter)—"Why, why, Roseen ! what's been delayin' ye ? Why ! and me waitin' this hour past to come in wid the milk !"

Rose—"O, sure, this, mother dear, on me way back from the meads ! I met such a darlin' English jintleman—a rale artist. Why, and he axed me to allow him to take me landskip ; and O, mother mavrone, it's a wonder how like me he's med it, glory be to the saints !"

FOLLIES OF THE FASHIONS.

Common sense is the last thing we should expect to find in any book of fashions. So we are not a bit surprised by the following announcement :—

"*Toilettes de promenade* are now made to touch the ground, and at times are even worn with a *demie traine*."

A pretty foot and ankle are by no means the least admirable parts of female beauty, and we cannot but regret that dresses should be made to render them invisible. Short skirts permitted feet and ankles to be decorously seen, and, moreover, allowed ladies to walk cleanly and in comfort. Dresses made to touch the ground, and even trail upon it, will not merely conceal what is delightful to behold, but will draggle in the dirt, and be a little unseemly. When'ever they take their walks abroad, ladies will perform the work of crossing-sweepers ; and when they reach their homes will need, ere they go in, to clean their skirts upon their door-scrapers.

PRIGHTS AND FASHIONS.

Men laughed, when wearing pig-tails was the rule,
At one who wore no pig-tail as a fool
She that hair-powder, patches, paint, eschewed,
Was funny to the female multitude.
When womankind wore waists made long or short,
Whose waist was Nature's waist, she moved their sport.
In days of crinoline's extent immense,
Amid the modish throng if one appeared,
The others at her for a "dowdy" sneered.
Now chignons are in vogue, they deem her odd
Who fails to pile the fashionable wad
Aloft, like towers of Cybele, and groan
Beneath a load of hair that's not her own.
The crowd, their ears with pendants who adorn,
A lady without earrings hold in scorn ;
Who fish-bone through their nostrils thrust, so those
The fair who wears no fish-bone in her nose.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

Knowing an amateur performer on the ophicleide, or bagpipes, who feels himself insulted, if, when he is asked to dine with you, he is not begged to bring his music !

Being asked to execute your country friend's commissions, from a cradle to a crinoline, or a banjo to a baby-jumper, because you, who live in town, of course know best where to buy things.

Knowing a funny fellow who mimics all your little eccentricities of manner, not behind your back merely, but before your very wife.

Being perpetually pestered by your friends to get them boxes at the theatres, because you happen to know the managers, or possibly the authors.

Knowing a clever fellow of an artist, who takes advantages of your hospitality by making you a study for his wildest caricatures.

Knowing a fine lady, of the family of Snobs, who, because you happen to have mentioned that you have once met a lord, persists in prattling "Peerage" to you every time you meet.

Being ordered to get up and make a circuit of your premises at two o'clock A.M., because your wife says that she *knows* that thieves are in the house.

THE COMMUNICATIONS OF ITALY WITH INDIA AND THE EAST.

WE are able to announce (says *L' Economista d' Italia* of the 31st of March) that the convention with the English Company (Peninsular and Oriental) for a line of steamers between the ports of the Adriatic and the extreme East may be considered as concluded, for it requires only the approbation of the Minister of Public Works and that of the Council of Ministers, the trifling obstacles to its final conclusion having been removed by the late visit of Mr. Sutherland to Rome. "The Government," says our Italian contemporary, "did not resume the negotiations for the treaty with this powerful company, which had been broken off, until it was evident that no Italian Company was prepared to undertake the duties which the Peninsular and Oriental Company have contracted on terms advantageous to Italy, to perform. It is gratifying to know that the English Company, recognizing the legitimate aspirations of the Italian people to hereafter develop their commerce by means of national vessels, have consented to omit from this treaty the usual clause which precludes the contracting Government from granting any other concessions during the continuance of an existing contract."

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

AT Torrington yesterday the Bishop of Exeter spoke on the Athanasian Creed. He said whether or not in all its details that Creed expressed the truth was a totally distinct question from that as to whether it was wise to use it in the services of the Church. The Episcopal Church in America had decided the question in the negative, and he did not see why the English Church should not. He had come to the conclusion that this Creed did not conduce, as it was now used, to the edification of the great body of the people, and if he had to legislate on the matter, he would strike out the rubric that directed the Creed to be read, and also the part of the rubric which preceded the Apostles' Creed, and had reference to the Athanasian. He felt confident that the Creed was doing harm, and that the harm would increase as time went on.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 12.

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